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several years' labor—the laws of all the states and territories enacted since the Revolution have been analyzed with some regard to details. (Preface.)

A very valuable and commendable feature of Dr. Howard's great work is the bibliography of marriage appended to Vol. III, comprising 138 pages, and the most complete published. There are in addition a case index, and an excellent subject index.

It would be difficult to name a recent work which is of so great interest at once to the historian, to the sociologist, and to the man of law as this one. We predict also that it will appeal strongly to the intelligent public.

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WILLIAM I. THOMAS.

*Organized Labor, Its Problems, Purposes and Ideals, and the Present and Future of American Wage Earners.* By JOHN MITCHELL. Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House, 1903. Pp. 436.

AFTER the works of Webb, Ely, Wright, Lloyd, Levasseur, Brooks, and others, it is difficult to make any new contributions to the descriptions of trade unions. Only when Mr. Mitchell touches the anthracite coal strike are we taken behind the scenes and made witnesses of the inner working of a great union under trial. But even the repetition of old material comes with a certain directness and sense of reality from one who has risen from the ranks of the miners and continues to be identified with them. Almost all the arguments for trade unions are developed and the stock objections met, and all in a candid, intelligent, and judicial temper. Assuming that he is both honest and well informed, the book will remain a primary document for the history of the trade-union movement in America. It will be corrected by criticism and supplemented by writers who bring to the subject more theoretical and historical learning; but economists and social philosophers must derive material from such a mine as this, if they seek to understand and explain the movement of the wage-earners.

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C. R. HENDERSON.

*Getting a Living.* By GEORGE L. BOLEN. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1903. Pp. 769.

MR. BOLEN tells us his views of elementary economics, trade unions, and all the proposed methods of improving the lot of wage-workers. The form of treatment is not systematic in the academic